County Clerk
County Attarney
Sheriff
Treasurer
Register of Deeds
County Surveyor
adent of Public Schools CHURCH DIRECTORY. Current of Christ.—House of worship on East side of 5th street, south of Iron avenue. Preach-ing every Lord's day, foremon and evening, by Prayer meeting on Wednes-day evenings of each week. Sanday School at 920 A. M.

920 A. M.
PRISERVERHAIN.—Rev. W. A. Simkins, Pastor.
Presching each Sabbath, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.
Sabbath School at 3% A. M. Prajer meeting every
Wednesday evening.
MERHODIST Eriscoval.—Rev. W. Smith, Pastor
Preaching each Sabbath, morning and wening.
Sanday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every
Wednesday evening.
RRAGULAR RAFTEST (HURGH, on Ash Street.—Rev.
G. E. Davis, B. D. Pastor. Services on Lords day.
Sabbath School at 920 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. Riactian Saperset Check, on Ash Street.—Rev G. E. Davis, B. D. Pastor, Services on Lords day Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M and S.P. M. Prayer meeting, 7:30 P. M., on Wed needay evening. General Prayer meeting, S.P. M. EUISCOPAL.—Rev. Thos. Dooley, Rector. Preach Ing every Sabbath, morning and evening.
CATHOLIC—Rev. A. Wibbert, Pastor. Massevery Sanday at 8 and 10:20 a. m. Vespers at 3p. m.
ENGLISH LETHERAN CHURCH.—On Seventh-st Preaching Sabbath morning and eventing. Praye meeting. Wednesday evening. Sab. school, 9 \(\frac{1}{2} \) m. A. J. Hartsork, pastor. Residence, on 5th ot east of High School. TIME TABLE-K. P. R. W.

SALINA STATION— MAIN LINE. TRAINS GOING WEST-THROUGH 7:43 P. M 8:25 A. M 2:50 P. M -Mail and Express... No. 3-Kamas TEAINS GOING EAST-THROUGH. Mail and Express 8.25 A Kanses Express 12.12 A SALINA & SOUTHWESTERN. 8:25 A. N TRAINS GOING WEST AND SOUTH. INo. 51-Accommodation... GOING EAST AND NORTH.

A. M.; and for the West up to 6 P. M. Expres will be delivered any time during regular office hours.

No head freight will be received for shipment after 5 P. M. No bills of lading for ear loads will be received or signed after 5.20 P. M.

Freight will be delivered from 9. A. M. until 1: M.; and from 1. 5.50 P. M., railroad time. BUSINESS CARDS.

F. R. HANNA,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. SALINA, KANSAS. Office in City Hall, Santa Fe Avenue. Complete Abstracts of every foot of ground it dine county, and written to date. 15-3a

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DR. J. W. DAILY, HAS returned to Salina and opened an office the his old residence, next door to the Germa Latteran Church. His usual office hours will be from 12 till 2 p. m., but he will endeavor to devot every Monday afterment to the treatment of

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HAVING located in Salina for the practice of his profession, would tender his services to the citizens of Salina and surrounding country. Thankful to his friends for past putronage, he would respectfully salied a continuation of the same. Residence between Mrs. Bladgett's and Mrs. Wells' residence between Mrs. Bladgett's and Mrs. Wells' residence.

CHAS. M. CLARK, M. D. (Late Surg. 39th 111. Vet. Vol.)

Office-On Santa Fe Avenue, over Bultime DR. R. E. NICKLES, DENTIST. Fine Gold fillings a specialty. Arti-ficial tects on Collesion. Ember and Metallic Plates. Nitrous trials Gas, administered for the painless extracting of teath.

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Exclusive wholesale dealer in Notiona, Stationery, rurnishing Goods, Cigars, Fancy Goods, etc. Retail morehants are respectively requested to call and examine my stock and prices. Many inducements in job lists of goods. Retail pedders supplied at bottom prices for each. A share of your patronage solicited. FRED. JOHNSON.

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Saline County



VOLUME IX.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

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Livery, Feed & Sale Stable. Opposite Pacific House, Salina Horses boarded by the day or month-Goo

H. C. STANLEY, Contractor and Builder. DOFS all kinds of jobbing and repairing with neatness and dispatch. House moving a specialty. I am prepared to raise or move any kind of house at any time. Shop on Seventh street near from svenue, Salina, Kansas.

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Sign & Carriage Painting a Specialty Fifteen y ars of practical experience in the above branches in the painting business. Soliciting a liberal share of patronage, I remain, respectfully.

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63-Also Special Agents of the New York Lit-insurance Company. Office on lot No. 33, Sant Fe avenue, cast side. Linden Hotel

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The Linden Hotel has lately been opened for the reception of guests. The rooms are pleasant an-commodious, and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. KRUEGER & PARKER.

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Plans & Specifications Brawn

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ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BY GEN. W. H. LYTLE. I am dying Egypi, dving.
Eiths the crimson life-tide fast.
And the dark Plutonian shealows
Gather on the evening binet;
Let thine arms, oh Queser, earfold me.
Hush thy sobs and how thine ear,
Listen to the great beart secrets;
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions Bear their cagles high no mare, And my we sked and scattered galleys Strew dark Action's fatal shore; Though no glittering guard surrounds an Prompt to do their master's will,

Let not Cosen's servile minions
Mark the lion thus had low;
'Twas no forman's arm that felled him
'Twas his own that struck the blow—
His who pillowed on thy bosom,
'Turned aside from glory's ray—
He, who drank with thy caresses,
Madly throws a world away. Should the base plebian rabble Pure assail my name at Lione. Where the noble spouse, Getavi-Weeps within her widowed bo

Seek her; say the gods bear witness, Altars, sugars, circling wings, That her blood with mine commingled, Yet shall mount the throne of kings. Glorious sorreress of the Nite, Light the path to Stygian horrors With the splendors of t'y smile; Give the Casar crowns and arches, Let his brow the laurel twine,

I am dying, Egypt, dying, Hark! The insulting foeman's cry, They are coming! quick, my falchio Let me front them ere I die. Ah, no more amid the battle Shall my heart expliing swell, sis and Osiris guard thee, Cleopatra, Rome, farewell!

THE MASSACRE AT FORT MIMS. The Most Fearful Tragedy in Our Front-ier Annals—The Battle of

Burnt Corn.

The recent Indian troubles in the West, over which there is naturally much excitement, are of thrilling in portance when compared with what the border settlers of sixty years ago had to suffer. Those settlers were not greedy and desperate gold hunters, but honest farmers and planters who had respects for the rights of the red men. All the Indian slaughters of the last quarter of a century shrink into insignificance when compared with the massacre at Fort Mims, in Alabama, in 1813. For the number of its victims and the hideousness of its details, it was the most fearful tragedy ever masted on the soil of our country. ever enacted on the soil of our country, and forms the most lurid illuminated picture in the annals of early settle At the time it sent a thrill of

had been actively perpetrated.

As early as 1600 the French settled colony near Mobile, and extended rivers. The purpose of these settle-ments was chiefly commercial, though priest were sent to inculcate Christian ned. The white population never

United States.

Near the end of the last century a ed Union gathered in the vicinity of Natchez on the rich lands of the Tombigbee and the Tensas, which land had been eeded by the Indians to the Indians to the British, and were now, of course, under American jurisdic-tion. In 1798 Congress established the Mississippi Territory, which included all the country between the Chattahoochie on the east and the Mississippi on the west, the south boundary being the 31st degree of latitude and the northern line from the mouth of the Yazoo eastward to the Chattahoochie. Winthrop Sargent, was appointed Governor, countles were laid out and settlements grew rapidly. There was more or less trouble with the powermore or less trouble with the power-ful Choctaws and the Muscogees, but no very serious affairs until the one of

which we are to speak.

In the spring of 1811 the vigilant and warlike Tecumseh, in furtherance of his bold plan of uniting all the Indian tribes against the enerosching and firing upon the red men. Weathwhites, visited the Muscogees. By consummate states manship he succeed-ed in enlisting the greater portion of that nation in his scheme. At Tuck-ahatchee, on the Tallapoosa, he adprincipal chief. Tecamsch told them forming the stockade. The pickets that when he arrived at home he were soon carried, and the savages and shake all the houses in Tucka- as were alive took refuge in the ho great earthquake in the Mississippi Indians cried out, "Tecumseh has reached home!" This and other eir speedily wrapped in general conflagratumstances, aided by the appeals of their prophets, soon brought the red The closing scenes defy description. their prophets, soon brought the red men into accord for an attack upon the whites. A delegation under com-mand of Little Warrior, returning the the whites. A delegation under command of Little Warrior, returning the visit to Tecunseh, butchered some families in Tennessee and took a Mrs. Crowley prisoner. They intended to kill her, and dug a grave for her, but a squaw informed her of the intention. She escaped, but was retaken. Finally she was ransomed. The whites believed and household to be was a squaw informed her of the intention. ly she was ransomed. The whites be-came alarmed and hurried to build fortifications for protection and to or-A story came that McQueen, a half-

breed chief on the Tallapoosa, had burned the house of the Government interpreter and murdered several of his family. A force of about 300 in-cluding whites, half-breeds, and friendly Indians, under command of Col.
Iames Caller, went against McQueen.
They were all mounted and armed with their favorite weapon, the rifle.
At a ford on Burnt Corn Creek they intercepted McQueen, who had 350 warriors and great quantities of ammunition, which they had got from their British and Spanish friends. McQueen's men were creek in editions and aneedotes of the terrible massacre of Fort Mims still survive among the old folks of Alabama.

We note only one—the fate of Dixon Queen's men were cooking dinner and their ponies were feeding when Caliers force came suddenly upon them, pouring in a hot fire. The Indianswere driven in wild confusion across were driven in wild confusion across the creek into a swamp, and their has creek into a swamp, and their fought gallantly in Mims' house while fought gallantly in Mims' house while fought gallantly in Mims' house while the surrounded but, as the whites, however, were too greedy for pillage, and very soon the Indians charged back with tomahawks and clubbed guns, and Caller's force was routed. A number of separate engagements cusued, and when night routed. A number of separate en-gagements ensued, and when night

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

supposed that the whites who fought at Burnt Corn had their refuge there. Immediately after the contest at Burnt Corn, the whites, certain that the Indians would seek revenge, used every means to increase and strengthen their fortifications. In the Tensas settlements the houses or cabins ex-tended eight or ten miles along the Alabama river, yet there was no fortification to be relied upon. To remedy this defect Samuel Mims, an old Indian trader and a rich man for the times, erected a stockade around his residence, which was on a bay or bend of the Alabama river, called Lake Tensas, about sixty miles from Mobile. This fortress was in a clearing

of six or eight acres, intersected by a branch or creek, which emptied into the lake. The wails of his fortress were of trunks of small pine trees, about fifteen feet long, planted in a ditch around the enclosure, and fastened together at the top by strips or branches of the same timber. About breast high, portholes were made for rifles and muskets; but they had no artiflery. At the southwest corner there was a rude block house and bastion. Besides Mims' own house the inclosure contained ten or a dozen rude huts, built by the refugees and

There were two gates, but the one or the west side was permanently closed. The eastern one was eight feet wide and formed of heavy timber. This was Fort Mims, the main dependence of the settlers southeast of the Alabama, and to it, on the approach of danger, they fled with their families. With them, also came friendly and expatriated Indians and negroes, and the population was further in-creased by the arrival of three com-panies of Mississippi Volunteers, com-prising nearly 200 men. With these the effective military force was 245; the women and children were about 300, so that the fort had a population

Notwithstanding the great cause be exceedingly watchful, it seems that the officers of the fort were just the reverse. They pretended to believe the the Indians were going against the Georgia frontier, and would never come near Fort Mims. The gate was left freely open, and the inmates were

at liberty to wander where they Such was the free and easy condi tion of Fort Mims on the morning of Saturday, the 30th of August, 1813. The fervid sun shone grandly over the forest of pines toward the east, whose shady recesses held the concealed the savage warriors of Weatherford and McQueen. In the fort all was serenihorror through the country, and the excited fancies of those who were in exposed places along the frontiers two circles in the yard, boasting of what they would do if the Indians should come."

The commander, Major Beasley, with a party of his officers, was enmilitary and trading establishments gaged in a game of cards, having stop-along the Alabama and Tombigbee ped his dealing to order a negro to be ped his dealing to order a negro to be whipped for raising a false alarm. It was a little before noon when the rifle shot and warwhoop started the card ity and soldiers to inforce submission and we may be sure that the sword did the most effective work. But there was little trade, and the settlements were one after another aband
ity and soldiers to inforce submission players who sprang to the gate to give and he engaged in general trade and exchange. His energy and enterprise dark of the most effective work. But there was little trade, and the settlements were one after another aband
ity and soldiers to inforce submission players who sprang to the gate to give and he engaged in general trade and exchange. His energy and enterprise are so anxious about the arrival of the point of emersion the set on the wished to avoid. I then went to my bureau, backed up my backet-book, and took out a piece of black ribbon, which I wished to avoid. I then went to my bureau, backed up my backet-book, and took out a piece of black ribbon, which I wished to avoid. I then went to my bureau, backed up my backet book, and took out a piece of black ribbon, which I wished to avoid. I then went to my bureau, backed up my backet book, and took out a piece of black ribbon, which I wished to avoid. I then went to my bureau, backed up my backet book, and took out a piece of black ribbon, which I wished to avoid. I then went to my bureau, backed up my backet libration of the gate of the point of emersion the action are so anxious about the arrival of the work are so anxious about the arrival of the work out along the curved edge of the disk, pect to hear Lord Tyrons is dead; he det last Saturday at 3 o'clock." "I amounted to 2,000 persons, and in 1763 the French abandoned the country, which passed successfully under the rule of Great Britain, Spain and the pled hand to hand with the equally Near the end of the last century a desperate defenders. The slaughter considerable number of emigrants on both sides was awful. The white from various States of our newly formlessness, and it is recorded to their honor that every one of the principal officers died fighting at this gate. Col. Beasley was shot through the body and died while cheering on his men A lieutenant who fell from loss o blood was borne to the block house by two women, but he insisted on being carried back to the gate and the wo men bore him again to the combat. After a desperate struggle of an hour the whites succeeded in closing the

The Indians who made this effort to earry the entrance were only the advance guard, 200 in number. Weatherford immediately came up with his main force of 800, and under his personal direction the attack was renew-ed, not only here but on all side of the fort. There was a perfect storm of builets and arrows. The whites ford was determined to take the fort dressed their national council. Sas- much reduced, and the Indians go would stamp his foot upon the ground rushed in upon the defenders. Such hatchee. A few weeks afterward the and fought from the windows or from holes in the roofs. These houses the Valley occurred, and the frightened Indians quickly set on fire by means

Well aware that no quarter was to be hoped for, the whites fought on with breeds were spared, but only seven-teen of the 550 occupants of Fort Mins lived to tell the awful tragedy. The Indians also suffered heavily, losing fifty warriors in the attack upon the gate, and more than 300 in the contest that followed.

We have said only negroes and halfbreeds were spared. A few whites escaped by crowding through the pickets and mingling unobserved among the hostile Indians, finally hid

gagements caseed, and when night came McQueen was master of the field. And yet with all this fighting, Caller lost only two killed and fifteen wounded. But his defeated men field all night through the woods in constant fear of pursuit. Col. Caller and his aid, Major Wood, escaped on foot, and were lost for two weeks in the wilderness, and nearly dying of hunger.

This lettle of Partt Corn as it was

A Graphic Personal Sketch of the Great Traitor.

According to the statements of the volume, Benedict Arnold was a wild and reckless boy, brimming over with nischief, and at early age distinguished for personal courage, a passion for adventure, and an ardent love of approbation. In the excitement of dan-ger he found an irresistible charm. He had a remarkable quickness of re-source, which made the most daring feats comparatively safe. He hated the restraints of Puritan life, and was the restraints of Puritan life, and was regarded by the deacons and selectmen as a young dare-devil. The cruelty of his disposition is related in an ecolotes of childhood. It has been said that he would scatter pieces of broken glass in the way of his schoolmates, that they might cut their feet as they returned barefooted from school. A favorite antisement was robbing birds' nests, and torturing the young birds. His daring feats were the wonder of his companions. When sent to mill for a grist of Indian corn, he would startle rist of Indian corn, he would startle his playmates by clinging to the arms
of the great water-wheel, and going up
and down through the water with its
revolutions. He early displayed the
qualities of a leader. In every kind
of sport, especially if it involved a dash
of mischief, he was a dauntless captain,
and as despetic among the leader. and as despotic among the boys as an absolute monarch. On some occasion absolute monarch. On some occasion of public rejoicing he brought a field-piece out upon the common, and stood it on one end, the muzzle pointing to the sky, and filling it with powder, dropped it into a blazing fire-brand. He was quick enough to leap out of the way in time, as the blaze followed

the way in time, as the blaze followed within an inch of his face. A story is told of his fighting a constable, when only fourteen years old, who had tried to recover some tar-barrels, which he and the other boys had appropriated for a Thanksgiving bonfire. Young Benedict was kind to his schoolfellows, Benedict was kind to his schoolfellows, and always took the part of the weak against the strong. He had a good education at school and academy, including some knowledge of Latin and mathematics. In his fifteenth year he ran away from home to enlist as a soldier in the "Old French War," but was restored to the family through the was restored to the family through the ntervention of a friendly clergyman. But the restless boy soon tired of his quiet Connecticut home, and longed or the wild life of the frontier. His

magination was excited with reams of a soldier's life, and he his home for a second time to join the provincial troops. But he soon grew sick of soldiering, and deserted, tramping his way back through the wilderness to Connecticut. He had already become familiar with firearms, and few could match him as a marksman with pistel or rifle. Prior to his escapade in the army, he had entered a with pistel or rifle. Prior to his esca-pade in the army, he had entered a large drug store in Norwick, and on his return he continued with his employers until he was twenty-one, when he removed to New Haven and estab-lished himself as a druggist and bookseller. His business rapidly increased and mules, beef, cattle, and other pro- never in my life, dia trade. Arnold was a man of com-He was as brave a man as ever lived."

Some anecdotes are related of him at she visited no family but that of a genthis period of life which show his tleman in the neighborhood, named physical strength and reckless cour-age. Once, while driving a drove of passed a few hours. The rest of her beef-cattle on board a vessel, a refrac-tory steer refused to follow, and dash- and she appeared determined forever ed wildly through the crowd of men engaged in loading the vessel. Arn-old mounted his horse and riding furi-one sor, who was about her own age. ously down the street, overtook the enraged animal, and held him fast by the horns and nose until he was sub-At another time, Arnold was necus-

what he cailed "a little chastisement," bin te shape of a good flogging, and made the man promise to leave New Haven and never return. He did not go, however, and Arnold finding him still in town, headed a party who took him to the public whipping post and gave him forty lashes. Arnold was tried for the transaction and fined fifty shillings. Again, on one of his voy-ages to the West Indies, being insulted by the captain of an English merchant ship lying in the Bay of Honduras, he made no reply, but handing his glove to the Englishman, went about his side with him, and some time after next morning, on an island near by, and each was to be accompanied only by his seconds and a surgeon. Arn-old, with his party, was promptly on the ground. After waiting for some time beyond the hour, he was about spend the day with her. "For," said to leave when the English captain was seen approaching, accompanied by six or eight swarthy natives. Suspecting some treachery. Arnold and his sec-onds resolved that none but the Englishman and his authorized friends should be permitted to land. When the captain and his party came within hailing distance, Arnold called upon them to halt, and demanded to know why the natives were brought, contrary to the agreement. The Captain made some excuse, but Arnold, standing on the beach with cocked pistol, permitted only his antagonist and seconds to come ashore. The ground being then measured, the Englishman had the first fire, which Arnold received without injury. He then fired, wounding but not disabling his adversary. The wound having been dressed, Arnold called for a second shot, adding: "I give you notice, if you miss me this time I shall kill you." Upon this the Englishman apologized for his insults, extended his hand, which the Yankee received

and they then returned together in the ame barge.
After the battle of Lexington, Arnold, who was at that time a merchant of extensive business and large property, determined to join the army at Cambridge, and, with a considerable body of volunteers, was ready to start for the camps. Upon demanding am-munition from the Selectmen of New And yet with all fittle lighting, catter lost only two killed and fifter would in the list of catter in the wooks in constant form of pursuit. Col. Caller and his aid, Major Wood, escaped on foot, and were lost for two weeks in the wilderness, and nearly dying of hunger. This battle of Burnt Corn, as it was called, fought in July, 1813, excited the lindings to immediate and general as will be and the remnants of a ride. This battle of Burnt Corn, as it was called, fought in July, 1813, excited the lindings to immediate and general as with the was printed red, sent around, and old and young of their warrons responded with alartic, and old and young of their warrons responded with a same "D, Balley". He had, no double, died from wounds, and their commenced to take around, and old and young of their warrons responded with a same "D, Balley". He had, no double, died from wounds, and the remnants of a ride, on the company of their warrons responded with a same "D, Balley". He had, no double, died from wounds, and the remnants of a ride, with a same "D, Balley". He had, no double, died from wounds, and the remnants of a ride, and the remnants of the ride of the matter to deal the form the respondence of the matter that the form the fo

the first of a series of acts of injustice which resulted in his inexcusable

John, Earl of Tyrone, Nicola Hamlton, afterward wife of Sir Tristram Beresford, were born in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. They were almost of the same age, and were intrusted to the care of the same person, by whom they were educated in the principles of Deism. Their guardian dying when they were still young, they fell into different hands. The persons on when the expense of them now develon whom the care of them now developed appeared to have used every posable endeavor to eradicate the erroneous principles which they had imbibed, and to persuade them to embrace revealed religion in some form or other. But these endeavors were all in vain. The arguments of their friends were insufficient to convince though they served to stagger their former faith or rather their former skepticism. But though they were now separated from each other, their friendship re-mained unalterable, and they continued to regard each other with a sincere and fraternal, or rather consinty affer tion. After some years had clapsed, and they were both grown up, they made a solemn promise to each other that, whichever should die first, would (if permitted) appear to the other, in order to declare to him or her what religion was most acceptable to the Su-preme Being. Miss Nicola was shortly after married to Sir Tristram Beres-ford, but no condition could alter their friendship, and the families frequent-ly visited each other. During a visit to the lady's brother-in-law, at Gill Hall, near Dromore, in the year 1693, Sir Tristram remarked, when his lady

ame down to breakfast, that her com plexion was unusually pale, and her countenance bore evident marks of terror and confusion. He inquired anxiously after her health, but she assured him that she was perfectly well. He repeated his inquiries, and begged to know if anything had disordered her. She replied, "No, no; I am as well as usual." "You have hurt your wrist; you have sprained it?" asked he, observing a black ribbon bound around it. She replied that she had not, but added, "Let me conjure you, my dear Tristram, never more to inquire the cause of my wearing this rib-bon; you will never see me henceforth without it! If it concerned you as a husband to know the reason, I would

Lady Beresford inquired eagerly it the post was come in. She was told it had not arrived. In a few moments she again rang the bell and repeated the inquiries. "Is not the post yet She was again answered that it was not. "Do you expect letand he engaged in general trade and ters?" asked Sir Tristram, "that you visions to those islands. He some-times sailed his own ship. He formed you must have had an idle dream a large business connection in Quebec, which has thus alarmed you." At which he frequently visited, purchas-ing horses in Canada for the West In-door and delivered a letter scaled with black wax. "It was as I suspected, he is dead." Sir Tristram opened the letmanding figure, athletic, strong and is dead." Sir Tristram opened the letter. An old soldier who had fought ter. It was from Lord Tyrone's stewunder him gives a quaint description and, and contained the melancholy of the person of his commander: "He news that his master had died on the was dark skinned, with black hair, and middling height; there wasn't the hour which Lady Beresford had any waste of timber in time, he was our fighting General, and a bloody After some months. Lady Beresford After some months. fellow he was. He didn't care for had a son, whose birth Sir Tristrant nothing, he'd ride right in. It was survived little more than seven years. Come on, boys,' 'twasn't 'Go, boys' dying in 1701, and after his death his

General Georges, of Kilbrew), after a few years, she was married, notwithstanding the disparity of a connection At another time, Arnold was accus-ed of snuggling by a sailor in his em-ploy to whom he had given some of-fence. Arnold administered to him husband with contempt, and even with cruelty; while at the same time his whole conduct showed him to be the insisted on a separation. They parted siness. A duel was arranged for the she became the mother of another son. xt morning, on an island near by, deach was to be accompanied only birth of her child, being the anniverspend the day with her. "Fo she, "I'm forty-eight to-day." answered the elergyman, "you are mis-taken; your mother and I have had many disputes concerning your age. So, happening to go into the parish church, where you were baptized, I was resolved to put an end to my doubts by searching the register, and I find that you are but forty-seven this day," "You have signed my death warrent!" replied she; "I have not much longer to live; I must therefore entreat you to leave me immediately,

communicate to you both, she said, "before I die, for my end is not far distant. You, Lady Betty Cobbe, are and myseif. We were educated under the same roof in the principles of Deism, afterward fell endeavored to persuade us to embrace revealed religi arguments, though they failed to conering between two opinions. In this perplexing state of doubt and uncertainty, we made a solution

"This," says the author, "was man by whose ill treatment your life

A GHOSTLY STORY.

Tudoubtedly, said he, 'you can; you are a free agent, and may prevent it by resisting every temptation to a sec-ond marriage. More I am not permit-ted to say. But if after these warnings you persist in your indicitity you will be miscrable indeed. 'May I risk,' said I, 'If you are happy?' 'Find I been otherwise,' said he, 'I should not have been permitted to appear to you thus.' I may, therefore, lafer that you are happy?' He smiled, 'But now,' said I, when to-morrow morning comes, shall I be convinced that your appearance thus to me has been real, and not the mere phantom of my own immagination?" 'Will not the news of my death be sufficient to convince?" said he, 'No,' said I; 'I might have had such a dream, and that dream accordingly come to pass. I wish to have some strong proof of its reality? 'You shall, said he; then he waved his hands, and the bed-curtains which

were crimson velvet, were instantly drawn up through a large iron hook, by which the tester of the bed, which was of an oval form, was suspended.
'In that,' said he, 'you cannot be mistaken, for no mortal arm could have performed it.' 'True,' said I; 'but as we sleep we are often possessed of greater strength then when we awake -asleep I might have done it, and I shall still doubt it.' He said then: You have a pocket-book here, in which I will write; you know my hand-writing?' I replied, 'Yes.' He then wrote with a peneil on one side of the leaves. 'Still,' said I, 'I might doubt you irreparably. It is not for spirits to touch mortal's flesh, 'I do not re-gard,' said I, 'a slight blemish.' You are a woman of courage,' said he, 'so hold out your hand.' I did so, and he struck my wrist; his hand was as cold as marble. In a moment the sinews shrank up—every nerve withered! 'Now,' said he, 'while you live let no mortal eye see that wrist! It would be sacrilege.' He stopped; I turned to him again, but he was gone. I felt chilled with horror. I endeavored to awake Sir Tristram, but in vain; all my efforts were ineffectual, and in this

state of agitation and horror I lay for some time, when, a shower of tears coming to my relief, I dropped asleep. In the morning Sir Tristram rose and dressed himself as usual without perceiving, or, at all events, without notic ing the state in which the curtains remained. When I awoke I found Sir Tristram had gone down stairs, 1 arose, and having put on my clothes, went into the gallery adjoining our apartment, and took from thence a ing broom, with which I pulled down though not without a great effort, the curtains, as I imagined their extraordinary condition would occasion many inquiries, which I wished to avoid. itation of my mind had left an impression on my countenance too visible not to be remarked by Sir Tristram; he instantly observed my concession, and asked the cause. I assured him that I was quite well, but informed him that Lord Tryone was now no more, for that he had died the precessing Thursday at the hour of 4; at the same time I entrented him to drop all inquiries concerning the black ribbon. He sion on my countenance too visible not ries concerning the black ribbon. He four years after your birth, your ever-Alas! I have this day heard, from in-disputable authority, that I have lain nder a mistake hitherto with regard to my age, and that I am but fortyseven to-day. Of the near approach of my death, therefore, I have east doubt, but I do not dread its ar ival, armed with the sacred principles of Christianity. I can meet the king of terrors without dismay, and without a tear bid added to the regions of mortality forever! When I am dead, wish that you, Lady Riverston,

would unbind my wrist, and let my Lady Beresford here censed for some An hour passed and all was silent in bell rang violently. They flew to the apartment; but before they reached the door they heard the servants claim, "Oh, she is dead; my mistress is dead!" Lady Riversion than desired the servants to out the room. She approached the ted with Lady Beresford's son. They knell down beside the corpse, and then Lady Riverston lifted up her hand, unbound the rile-bon and found her wrist exactly in the scribed—the sinews shrunk up and every nerve withered!

BOB INDERSOLL AT THE RE-UNION. The next toast was as follows : "The whose valor and patriotising ave to the world a government of the people, by the people, for the people." To which Colonel Ingersoil made the following

When the savagery of the lash, the barbarism of the chain, and the insanity of secession confronted the civilia tion of our country, the question, Will the great republic defend itself? trembled on the lits of every lover of man-kind. The North, filled with intelli-

gence and wealth, products of liberty murshaled her hosts and asked out for a lemier. From civil life a man, silent, thoughtful, poised and calm, stepped forth, as I have something of importance to settle before I die!" When the clergy-man had left Lady Beresford she sent conditional and immediate surrender." to put off her company, and, at the same time to request Lady Betty Cobbe That offerance was the real declara-and her son, of whom Sir Tristram was tion of real war and in accordance with the father, and who was then about 12 years of age, to come to her apartment immediately. Upon the arrival she desired her attendants to quit the room.

The desired her attendants to quit the room. "I have something of importance to ers after vulgar giory; they were use animated by the hope of plunder of the love of compacst. They fought to preserve the homestead of liberty, and no stranger to the friend-nip that al-ways subsisted between Lord Tyrone They were the defenders of humanity ers of chains, and in the name of th future they saluted the memeters of persuade their time. Tory finished what the vince us, were powerful enough to their august mands, and filled the stanger our faith, and to leave us way- world again with light. They blotted from the statute teaks the laws that had been passed by hyperrite at the

lic, with patriotism as aboreless as air, battled for the rights of other the nobility of labor; fought mothers might own their babes, arrogant idleness should not sen back of patient toil; that our cou should not be a many-headed mon

should not be a many-headed monster, made of warring States, but a nation sovereign, great, and free.

Blood was water, money was leaves, and life was only common air, until one flag floated over the republic without a master and without a slave, Then was asked the question, Will a free people tax themselves to pay the nation's debt? The soldiers went home to their waiting wives, to their glad NUMBER 43.

Interpretation of the property of the property of that son on completing your forty-seventh year. 'Just heavens' exclaimed f, 'and emroit I prevent this.'

'Undoubtedity,' said he, 'you can'; you are a free agent, and may prevent it by resisting every homostion to a son give the property of the property o with all of labor's royal sons that every pledge the nation gave might be redeemed. And their great leader, having put a shining band of friendship, a girdle of clasped and happy hands, around the globe, comes home and finds that every promise made in war has now the ring and glean of gold.

There is another question still. Will all the wounds of war be healed? I answer yes. The Southern people must submit not to the dictations of the North, but to the nation's will, and to the verdict of mankind. They

the North, but to the nation's will, and to the verdict of mankind. They were wrong, and the time will come when they will say that they were victors who have been vanquished by the right. Freedom conquered them and freedom will cultivate their feelings, educate their children, weave for them the robes of wealth, execute their laws, and fill their land with happy homes.

The soldiers of the Union saved the South as well as the North. They made us a nation. Their victories made us free and rendered tyranny in

upon volcanoes' lips.

And now let us drink to the volunteers. To those who sleep in unknown sunken graves, whose names are only in the hearts of those they loved and left, of those who often hear in happy dreams the footsteps of return. Let us drink to those who died while lipless famine mocked. One to all the mained whose sears give modesty a tonomed ed whose scars give modesty a tongue, and all who dared and gave to chance leaves. 'Still,' said I, 'I might doubt it; though waking I could not imitate your handwriting, asleep I might.' 'You are hard of belief,' said he. 'I must not touch you; it would injure you irreparably. It is not for spirits to touch mortal's flesh,' 'I do you respansably. It is not for spirits to touch mortal's flesh,' 'I do you respansably. It is not for spirits to touch mortal's flesh,' 'I do you respansably. It is not for spirits to touch mortal's flesh,' 'I do you respansably. It is not for spirits.

THE SKY.

The occulation of the bright star Lambda Sagittari by the new moon a little after sundown on Sunday, Nolittle after sundown on Sunday, November 16, was a spectacle of exceeding beauty. The illuminated portion of the moon looked like a slender are of silver, and the air was so exquisitely clear that the whole lumar hemisphere was distinctly visible. In the telescope the dark part of the moon's disk, faintly illumined by earth-shine, appeared of an clive-gray color, and the great Seas were easily recognized by their outlines. The occulation began at 5:20 P. M. The point where the star disappeared was so near the southern limb that for several minutes the star looked like a diamond gliding along the edge of the dark disk. Then it disappeared as instantaneously as it disappeared as instantaneously as though its light had been snuffed out. For about twelve minutes it skimmed along just out of sight behind the moon's edge, and then started into view again with its full splendor. Both immersion and emersion were within the dark part of the disk. Just cast of the point of emersion the advancing sunlight on the moon reached out along the curved edge of the disk. nxious about the arrival of the pocket-book, and took out a piece of out along the curved edge of the disk, "I do," she answered. "I ex-black ribbon, which I bound round narrowing until it became a mere nuity, and leaping from peak to peak

Another interesting phenomenor desisted ever after from further quese was unusually well seen at the same tions on the subject. You, my son, as had been foretold. I afterward brought sphere, upward of 2,000 miles from the visible the marvellous mountain Aristarchus, glimmering like the light of a far-away camp-fire on the insular table land between the Gulf of Dew and the Ocean of storms. The sur-prising reflective quality of the rocks composing this great mountain can be appreciated when we consider that its visibility under such circumstances is very much as if Chimborago and its gigantic neighbors could be seen on a noonlight night, from a distance of more than 20,000 miles, glimmering on the dark background of the South American table lands. If Aristarchus were composed only of quartz crystals or polished alabaster, it could hardly

reflect light more perfectly.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. I served on Gen. Hooker's staff for nearly a year, and on one occasion was assigned to duty as Judge-Advocate of a general court martial before which a

private soldier of a Michigan regiment was brought charged with desertion. The evidence showed that the prisoner had deserted three times, on the last occasion "in the face of the ene-my." The Court Martini sentenced him to be shot, and the record of his trial and conviction was forwarded to came to my quarters which adjoined his own, and said:

"Bond, in this case against Private , what do you think had better be done? Are there no extenuating circumstanees? "None that I know of, General. H

has deserted three times."
"fen't there someting in the case "Not a thing. The proof against him was positive and not denied, and the witnesses say further that when he was with his regiment be was a worthless fellow and a constitutional

"That is just the thing," said the General positively. "The man is constitutionally a coward, and you recommend him to mercy on that ground. I'll tell you what's the matter, Bond, his mother's at my quarters begging for her son's life, and I want to spare him."

the recommendation for leniency was written, and a few minutes thereafter a feeble old lady with eliver gray hair and a tenful face was bowed out of the General's door by the brave old hero, and turning away she exclaimed, with uplifted hands: "God bless you, Gen. Hooker." Lewis H. Boxis.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

Weddings ought to be very adenu-ternations, may the Boston Courier, but sometimes they are not. Here at the Highlands the other day, as the bridge party were auxiously awaited, the or-gamiet wandered into the incongruous air, "Farewell My Own," from "Pina-